

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CCXVI.

VARIOUS NEW SPECIES FROM THE ANDES

AND PANAMA.

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New species of Eupatorieae are described here in the genera *Aristeguietia*, *Ageratina*, *Cronquistianthus*, *Hebeclinium* and *Koanophyllon* from Panama, Colombia and northern Peru. The specimens are from various sources and include both older and recent collections.

ARISTEGUIETIA URIBEI R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae fruticosae ca. 1 m altae mediocriter vel multo ramosae. Caules teretes dense brunneo-hirsuti. Folia opposita subsessilia; laminae ovatae 1.2-2.5 cm longae et 0.8-1.7 cm latae base cordatae margine multo crenato-dentatae mediocriter reflexae apice breviter acutae base vel fere ad basem leniter trinervatae supra leniter bullatae glabrae vel submargine sparse scabridae subtus dense hirsutae in nervis et nervulis prominentes. Inflorescentiae in ramis terminales subdense corymbosae, ramis ascendentibus, ramis ultimis plerumque 7-16 mm longis dense hirsutis. Capitula ca. 10 mm alta et 6-7 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 30 distincte subimbricatae ca. 4-seriatae persistentes lineares 3-8 mm longae ca. 0.8 mm latae apice breviter acutae margine puberulae extus anguste leniter bicostatae glabrae. Flores ca. 20 in capitulo; corollae violascentes 5.5-6.0 mm longae anguste infundibulares extus glabrae, tubis ca. 1.5 mm longis, faucibus ca. 3 mm longis, lobis longe triangularibus ca. 0.8 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.5 mm longa; thecae antherarum ca. 1.5 mm longae; appendices antherarum ca. 0.3 mm longae et 0.25 mm latae; appendices stylorum ad 0.3 mm latae. Achaenia 3.0-3.5 mm longa plerumque in costis dense scabridulae; carpodia perbreviter obturaculiformia, cellulis parvis subquadratis; setae pappi ca. 45-48 robustiores ad 6 mm longae distaliter angustiores apice acutae. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 25  $\mu$ m.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: Boyaca: Ventaquemada, bosques al occidente de la Carretera Central en el km 106. Alt. 2900 m. Arbustillo de cerca de 1 metro. Inflorescencias de bello color violeta. dic. 1972. *Lorenzo Uribe Uribe 7651* (Holotype, US).

The new species is distinctive in its sessile leaves with cordate bases. It resembles *A. glutinosa* of Ecuador in the cordate bases and bullate upper surfaces of the leaves, but

s evidently not very closely related, having a basically trinervate rather than pinnate venation. Although there is no doubt of the generic placement, the carpodium of the new species differs from those of other *Aristeguietia* species by its short subquadrate rather than oblong cells.

AGERATINA (Typical) BISHOPII R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae suffruticosae in parte ca. 15 cm altae multo ramosae. Caules flavo-brunnescentes subteretes dense puberuli, internodis plerumque 5-10 mm longis. Folia opposita, petiolis 2-4 mm longis; laminae ovatae 7-15 mm longae 4-9 mm latae base rotundatae vel subtruncatae margine 3-5-crenato-serrulatae apice breviter acutae fere ad basem trinervatae supra et subtus sparse puberulae subtus in nervis densiores. Inflorescentiae laxae ramosae, ramis ultimis 14-30 mm longis dense minute puberulis. Capitula 5 mm alta et 3-5 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 20 eximbricatae biseriatae anguste ellipticae 2.5-3.5 mm longae 0.5-0.8 mm latae apice obtusae extus bicostatae sparse puberulae. Flores 25-32 in capitulo; corollae albae ca. 3 mm longae, tubis 1.2 mm longis perangustatis glabris, faucibus abrupte breviter campanulatis ca. 1.3 mm longis ad 1 mm latis extus base et apice sparse pilosulis superne longiores intus inferne paucis breviter pilosulis, lobis triangularibus 0.7 mm longis et latis extus longe pilosulis intus distincte laxe papillois; filamenta in parte superiore 0.2 mm longa; thecae antherarum ca. 0.6 mm longae; appendices antherarum ca. 0.2 mm longae et 0.15 mm latae; basi stylorum leniter noduliferi; rami stylorum dense papillois. Achaenia subfusiformia ca. 2 mm longa in costis inferne scabridula superne setulifera; carpodia cylindrica, cellulis elongatis; setae pappi ca. 20 facile deciduae ca. 2.5 mm longae distaliter vix latiores, scabris inferioribus contortis apice rotundatae; seriebus exteriores subnullis. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 20-23  $\mu$ m.

TYPE: PERU: Amazonas: 40 kms along road from Leimebamba SW towards Celendin. Elevation ca. 8400 ft. Herb in pasture, flowers white. 19 January 1983. R.M.King & L.E.Bishop 9246 (Holotype, US).

The new species is similar in habit to *A. scopulorum* (Wedd.) K. & R., but it has smaller heads and has shorter broader throats in the corolla. Actual closest relationship seems to be to *A. choricephaloides* (B.L.Robins.) K. & R. which is generally a more robust plant, often subscaudent, with larger slightly cordate-based leaf blades. The latter typical also bears stipitate glands on the pedicels, a feature not seen in the available material of the new species. The corolla of *A. bishopii* has a corolla throat generally broader and shorter than those of relatives with comparatively larger lobes, and the type shows hairs on the inner of the corolla throat near the base unlike any related species. The species is named for the collector, Luther Earl Bishop.

AGERATINA (*Andinia*) *BARCLAYAE* R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae fruticosae ca. 0.5 m latae mediocriter ramosae.

Caules brunnescentes teretes dense articulate hirsuti. Folia opposita, petiolis 5-10 mm longis dense hirsutis; laminae late ellipticae 6-9 cm longae et 2.2-4.0 cm latae base acutae margine obscure serrulatae interdum anguste reflexae apice obtusae vel breviter acutae supra et subtus sparse hirsutae in nervulis prominulae, nervis primariis utrinque dense hirsutis subtus prominentibus, nervis secundariis pinnatis utrinque ca. 6. Inflorescentiae in ramis terminales late corymbosae ascendentiter ramosae, ramis ultimis plerumque 10-15 mm longis dense hirsutis. Capitula ca. 10 mm alta et 8-10 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 15 eximbricatae 1-2-seriatae 6-7 mm longae et 1.0-1.5 mm latae apice acutae extus leniter bicostatae distincte hirtellae. Flores ca. 35-40 in capitulo; corollae distaliter rubro-violaceae ca. 7 mm longae leniter infundibulares extus glabrae, tubis ca. 3 mm longis, faucibus ca. 3 mm longis, lobis triangularibus ca. 1 mm longis et 0.7 mm latis intus dense breviter papillois; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.5 mm longa, cellulis plerumque subquadratis; thecae antherarum ca. 2 mm longae, cellulis quadratis; appendices antherarum ca. 0.25 mm longae et 0.3 mm latae; basi stylorum non noduliferi; appendices stylorum dense breviter papillosae apice subtruncatae. Achaenia submatura ca. 3.5 mm longa dense breviter glandulifera et sparse scabridula; carpopodia breviter obturaculiformia, cellulis quadratis; setae pappi ca. 28 subsistentes ca. 7.5 mm longae distaliter pallide lavandulae leniter latiores apice acutae; seriebus exteriores brevibus plerumque 0.3-0.4 mm longae. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 40  $\mu$ m.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: Magdalena: Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, alrededores de cabeceras de Rio Sevilla. Under trees of bosque (low forest) on north facing slope below and west of campsite, Sta. 10. Alt. cerca 3330 m. Stem covered with jointed brown hairs. Leaf blades to 9 X 4 cm, lighter with darker veins and more hairs below. Involucre green hairy; no rays; disc flowers light red-violet, deeper at tips; pappus pink to light red-violet. Jan. 27, 1959. *Harriet G. Barclay & Pedro Juajibioy 6724* (Holotype, US).

The species has the general appearance of the subgenus *Andinia* and in spite of the slight immaturity of the heads, the species shows details that justify such a placement. Still, the species, like many from Santa Marta, is unusual in the genus, both in the lack of a basal node on the style and in the dense hirsute pubescence on stems, leaves, and inflorescence. The other Colombian species lacking a basal stylar node, *A. crassiceps* (B.L.Robins.) K. & R., is an essentially glabrous glutinous plant with fewer nodding heads and subimbricate graduated involucral bracts. The densely glanduliferous and sparsely scabridulous achenes with somewhat thickened walls in part of the carpopodium mark the new species, but also occur in some other members of the subgenus. The retrorse position of the leaves in

the type may be an artifact of pressing.

The species is named in honor of the collector, Harriet G. Barclay.

*AGERATINA* (*Andinia*) *BOEKEI* R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae fruticosae ad 3 m altae mediocriter ramosae. Caules atro-brunnescentes valde costati dense grosse pilosi vel hirsuti. Folia opposita, petiolis 5-10 mm longis; laminae anguste ellipticae subsessiles plerumque 9-17 cm longae et 1.5-3.5 cm latae in ramis ca. 5 cm longae et ca. 1.5 cm latae base anguste acutae leniter acuminatae margine integrae vel subintegrae saepe anguste revolutae apice subacutae vel leniter acuminatae supra planae sparse pilosae subtus pallidiores sparse pilosae in nervis et nervulis prominentes et prominulae, nervis secundariis pinnatis utrinque plerumque 5-10. Inflorescentiae late dense corymbosae, ramis late divaricatis, ramis ultimis 1-3 mm longis dense hirtellis. Capitula ca. 8 mm lata et 5 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 17 leniter subimbricatae 2-3-seriatae anguste oblongae 2.5-4.5 mm longae et 0.7-1.5 mm latae apice obtusae interdum denticulatae extus leniter 4-costatae glabrae vel sparse puberulae. Flores 12-15 in capitulo; corollae albae ca. 5.5 mm longae leniter infundibulares extus sparse glanduliferae in tubis densiores, tubis ca. 1.8 mm longis, faucibus ca. 3 mm longis, lobis triangularibus ca. 0.7 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis intus dense breviter papillosis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.4 mm longa; thecae antherarum ca. 1.5 mm longae; appendices antherarum ca. 0.3 mm longae et ca. 0.2 mm latae; basi stylorum leniter nodulosi; appendices stylorum dense breviter papillosae. Achaeonia ca. 3 mm longa dense glandulifera, scabris brevibus plerumque in cellulis uniseriatis in costis dispositis; carpodia perbreviter obturaculiformia leniter rotundata, cellulis quadratis; setae pappi ca. 25 plerumque 3.0-4.5 mm longae persistentes subscabridae distaliter non vel vix latiores apice breviter acutae; seriebus exteriores sparsae ad 0.4 mm longis. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 28  $\mu$ m.

TYPE: PERU: Amazonas: Prov. Chachapoyas. Leimebamba-Lajasbamba trail. Lajasbamba. Elfin forest. Shrub ca. 3 m. Heads white. 27 June 1977. *Jef D. Boeke 2024* (Holotype, US).

The new species is a coarser more pubescent plant with larger leaves and more ribbed stems than other members of the subgenus in Peru. The species has none of the glutinous stem and leaf surface found in *A. wurdackii* which occurs in the same general area. The new species has some resemblance to the Colombian and Venezuelan member of the subgenus, *A. neriiifolia* (B.L.Robins.) K. & R., but the latter plant seems less coarse in all parts, lacks the ribs on the stems, and has slender petioles and leaf tips. The uniseriate scabrid of the achene are rather distinctive. Both this and the previous species have pollen grains larger than found in most Eupatorieae, but the present species is less exceptional than the preceding.

The new species is named in honor of the collector, Jef Boeke.

*CRONQUISTIANTHUS BISHOPII* R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae fruticosae ca. 1 m altae mediocriter ramosae. Caules sordido-flavi subteretes et striati dense lanati. Folia opposita, petiolis distinctis 1-2 cm longis; laminae ovatae 6-10 cm longae et 3.0-4.5 cm latae base rotundatae margine multo crenato-serratae apice breviter acutae supra bullatae dense pilosulae subtus albo-lanatae, nervis secundariis pinnatis utrinque ca. 8-11. Inflorescentiae in ramis terminales late corymbosae ca. 16 cm altae et 12 cm latae, ramulis ultimis plerumque 1-2 mm longis dense lanatis. Capitula ca. 7 mm alta et 3 mm lata; squamae involucri flavo-brunnescentes ca. 18 distincte subimbri-catae 3-seriatae 1.5-5.0 mm longae et 1.0-1.7 mm latae apice rotundatae vel vix obtusae extus 4-costatae exteriores sparse minute glandulo-punctatae et sparse puberulae caetera glabrae. Flores ca. 14 in capitulo; corollae albae ca. 4 mm longae leniter infundibulares, tubis ca. 2 mm longis glabris, faucibus e tubis indistincte demarcatis ca. 1.5 mm longis extus persparse glanduliferis intus fere ad basem antherarum valde plicatis, lobis triangularibus 0.45 mm longis et 0.4 mm latis extus dense glanduliferis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.4 mm longa, cellulis in parietibus valde annulate ornatis; thecae antherarum ca. 0.8 mm longae; appendices antherarum ca. 0.2 mm longae et 0.17 mm latae; appendices stylorum dense breviter papillosae. Achaenia 1.8-2.0 mm longa 5-costata plerumque in costis longe setulifera; carpodia obturaculiformia ca. 0.35  $\mu$ m lata et 0.2-0.35  $\mu$ m longa distincte asymmetrica; setae pappi ca. 40 plerumque 2.5-3.5 mm longae apice tenuiores argute acutae. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 20  $\mu$ m.

TYPE: PERU: Amazonas: Mountains behind Tingo. Elev. ca. 7000 ft. Shrub one meter tall, flowers whitish. 21 January 1983. *R.M.King & L.E.Bishop 9281* (Holotype, US).

The new species is thoroughly distinctive in the genus by the densely lanate stems and leaf undersurfaces. The plant is also larger with larger leaf blades than seen in most members of the genus. The well-developed flanges on the inside of the corolla around the bases of the anther filaments are reminiscent of those in *C. kalenbornianus* which may indicate some relationship.

The species is named in honor of Luthur Earl Bishop who collected the specimen.

*CRONQUISTIANTHUS LOPEZ-MIRANDAE* (Cabrera) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. *Eupatorium lopezmirandae* Cabrera, Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 10: 21. 1962. The species was originally described by Cabrera from the interior of the Dept. of La Libertad in Peru, close to the border of Cajamarca. A second specimen has now been seen, from southeastern Cajamarca along the Quebrada de San

Vicente, southwest of Cajamarca, at 2700 m alt. June 11-12, 1948. collected by F. W. Pennell 15486 (PH). On the basis of the closeness of the localities and close match with the description, there is no reason to doubt that a single species is involved. Still, on the basis of the new specimen, it would seem that Cabrera illustrated the tips of the involucre bracts too narrowly. The bracts in the Pennell specimen do not obviously taper and they have rounded tips as in other species of the genus. The most obvious distinction of the species is the short pappus, less than 1 mm long. A somewhat shortened pappus, about half as long as the corolla, also occurs in another Peruvian species, however, *C. infantesi* K. & R., also of La Libertad. A greater reason for excluding the Cabrera species from the genus would be the comparatively weak asymmetry of the carpodium, but the asymmetry is most obvious where it is most helpful, on the surface. The cells of the corolla have a slight development of oxalate crystals, a feature almost unknown in the tribe even to the slight extent involved. The only other example that has been observed is in the same genus in *C. kalenbornianus* (B.L.Robins.) K. & R.

HEBECLINIUM KNAPP II R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae suffruticosae ca. 1 m altae mediocriter ramosae. Caulis rubescentes tenues subteretes striati sparse appresse pilosuli. Folia opposita, petiolis 4-7 mm longis; laminae oblongo-ovatae membranaceae 7-13 cm longae et 3-4 cm latae base late rotundatae margine remote serratae apice anguste acuminatae supra et subtus subglabrae laeves in nervis et nervulis sparse appresse puberulae, nervis secundariis pinnatis utrinque 3-4 arcuatis sensim valde ascendentibus. Inflorescentiae in ramis terminales laxae ramosae dense ramulosae corymbosae, ramis ultimis tenuibus 1-6 mm longis minute puberulis. Capitula 5-6 mm alta et ca. 4 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 30 distincte subimbricatae ca. 4-seriatae anguste oblongae vel lanceolatae 1.5-4.0 mm longae et 0.4-0.6 mm latae apice obtusae extus anguste 4-costatae sparse minute puberulae. Flores ca. 34 in capitulo; corollae albae ca. 3 mm longae leniter infundibulares, tubis cylindraceis ca. 1.5 mm longis extus glabris, faucibus ca. 1.5 mm longis base et distaliter sparse puberulis, lobis triangularibus ca. 0.3 mm longis et latis extus dense puberulis, setis uniseriatis apice rotundatis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.2 mm longa; thecae antherarum ca. 1 mm longae; appendices antherarum ca. 0.2 mm longae et 0.15 mm latae; appendices stylorum filiformes subflexuosae subteretes leniter mamillosae apice vix latiores. Achaenia ca. 1.7 mm longa leniter curvata in costis superne uniseriate setulifera; carpodia indistincta, cellulis tenuis; setae pappi ca. 35-40 contiguae ca. 3 mm longae distaliter vix latiores apice acutae. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 20  $\mu$ m.

TYPE: PANAMA: Darien: Top of ridges separating Río Jaqué

Valley from Pacific Ocean; 7°26'N, 78°05'W. Tropical wet forest; elev. 300-500 m. Herb 1.0 m; flowers white; leaves purple beneath. 24 January 1982. *S. Knapp & J. Mallet 3090* (Holotype, US; isotype, MO).

The new species is one of a group of slender-stemmed acuminate-leaved species from Colombia and Panama including *H. lellingeri* K. & R. and *H. gentryi* K. & R. The former from the Chocó in Colombia differs most by the acute leaf bases, the more glabrous stems leaves and involucral bracts, the fewer hairs on the corolla lobes, the minute glands on the achenes, and the distinct enlargements on the tips of the pappus bristles. The latter species, *H. gentryi*, also from the Chocó, is much closer to *H. knappii*, but differs by the lanate stems and leaf veins, the shorter more ovate leaves with obtuse bases, the somewhat longer petioles, the densely puberulous rounded tips on the involucral bracts, the more numerous usually ca. 5-seriate involucral bracts, and the seemingly more flexuous style branches.

The species is named in honor of the collector, Sandra Knapp.

KOANOPHYLLON SAGASTEGUII R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae suffruticosae ad 1 m altae mediocriter ramosae. Caules brunnescentes subteretes leniter striati dense breviter puberuli. Folia opposita, petiolis tenuibus 5-15 mm longis; laminae ovatae 2-6 cm longae et 1.2-3.2 cm latae base late rotundatae supra basem trinervatae margine utrinque 8-15-serrulatae apice breviter argute acuminatae supra dense hirtello-pilosulae et minute glandulo-punctatae subtus pallidiores breviter dense tomentellae obscure glandulo-punctatae. Inflorescentiae in ramis terminales pyramidaliter thyrsoido-paniculatae in ramis subdense corymbosae, ramis ultimis 3-12 mm longis dense puberulis. Capitula ca. 1 cm alta; squamae involucri ca. 15 minime subimbricatae 2-3-seriatae lanceolatae 3-5 mm longae et 0.5-0.8 mm latae apice anguste acutae extus leniter bicostatae breviter puberulae et sparse minute glandulo-punctatae. Flores ca. 25 in capitulo; corollae albae ca. 4.5 mm longae, tubis ca. 2 mm longis cylindraceis glabris, faucibus ca. 2 mm longis leniter infundibularibus glabris, lobis triangularibus ca. 0.6 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis extus multo glandulo-punctatis obsitis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.35 mm longa; thecae antherarum ca. 1.3 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongo-ovatae ca. 0.27 mm longae et 0.2 mm latae ad medio exaratae; rami stylorum distaliter vix vel non latiores. Achaenia 3.5-3.8 mm longa dense glandulifera sparse breviter scabro-setulifera inferne leniter angustiores; carpodia perbreviter obturaculiformia; setae pappi ca. 30 plerumque ca. 4.5 mm longae distaliter distincte leniter latiores et scabriores. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 20  $\mu$ m breviter papillate spinulifera.

TYPE: PERU: Cajamarca: Dept. Cajamarca. El Molino (San

Pablo). Alt. 2320 m. Sufrútice con capítulos blanquecinos. 22 Mayo 1975. *A. Sagastegui* A. & *J. Cabanillas* S. 8011 (Holotype, IJ; isotype, US)

The pyramidal inflorescence and weakly subimbricate involucre might suggest relationship to the typical element of the genus, but the anther appendages are distinctly longer than wide, a feature seen in the genus thus far only in various atypical members. The lack of broadened tips on the style branches is also unusual though not unique in the genus. The corolla lobes of the species are only slightly longer than wide, but most other species of the genus have the lobes consistently slightly shorter than wide. The species can be most easily identified by the short sharp acuminations of the leaves and the soft pubescence on the leaf undersurface.

The new species is named in honor of the collector, Abundio Sagastegui Alva of the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo in Peru.





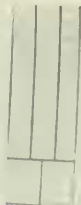
PLANTAS DE URIBE

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NATIONAL HERBARIUM

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*Aristeguietia uribei* R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype,  
United States National Herbarium. Photos by Victor E. Krantz,  
Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.



PLANTAL PERUVIANI  
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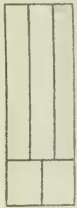
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*Ageratina bishopii* R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium.



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 5350  
 Mexico - Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta  
 Herbarium of the University of California

*Ageratina barclayae* R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium



PLANTS OF PERU  
 Depto. Amazonas Prov. Chachapoyas  
 Leimbamba-Lejastamba trail.

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June 1977

*Ageratina boekei* R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium.



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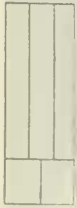
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PLANTA PERUVIANA	
KINGI BISHOPII	
No. 728	Herb. No.
<i>Cronquistianthus bishopii</i> R. M. King & H. Robinson	
Amazonas - mountains behind Tingo - Elevation 7000 ft.	
Shrub one meter tall, flowers white.	
LEONE ROBERT MERRILL KING, ILLUSTRATION BY	
Specimen deposited at the University of California, Berkeley	
Specimens preserved at the University of California, Berkeley	

*Cronquistianthus bishopii* R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium.



*Hebeclinium knappii* R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium.



Type

*Koanophyllon sagasteguii* R.M. King & H. Robinson

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*Koanophyllon sagasteguii* R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype,  
 United States National Herbarium.



Enlargements of heads. Top left. *Aristeguetia uribei*.  
 Top right. *Ageratina bishopii*. Bottom left. *Hebeclinium*  
*knappii*. Bottom right. *Koanophyllon sagasteguii*.